

LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

Special Session for Appropriations Is Called.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When the Legislature adjourned after midnight it was with a record which when compared with that of its predecessor was remarkable.

Eighty-eight bills and 12 joint resolutions went to the Governor of which he signed 74, two being passed over veto. Of the vetoes of the Governor most have been sustained, among them those of the Pauoa water bill and the Municipal bill, the latter being the subject of the last fight of the night in the House. The last day was most active forty bills being passed.

Governor Dole signed a proclamation after midnight calling the Legislature together tomorrow for the consideration of the Appropriation bills, which have been absolutely overlooked by the lower house, though all have passed the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

Without reading the Journal, the House began work with the reading and passing of the insurance bill, without dissenting vote. The measure to provide for a digest of the Supreme Court reports went through with 29 ayes and 7 noes. The militia reorganization measure was again put on final passage, it having failed on Monday night, and this time it went through with ayes 21, noes 8. The pharmacy bill was once more brought up, and this time secured 23 ayes to 5 noes, and so passed.

The Kona-Kau railroad tax exemption bill came up, and Kaniho and Pali made the remarkable argument that the construction of the road through property in Kona would result in heavy loss to the owners of the land, and it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the people against the railroad. There was a discursive talk over the matter, and then the bill was passed by 18 to 6. By an almost unanimous vote, Kaniho alone in opposition, the bill substituting "Chief Engineer" for "Fire Marshal" in the laws was passed.

CLAIMS COMMISSION BILL.

The bill for a commission for hearing claims for imprisonment in 1895 of certain foreign subjects brought up a discussion which lasted for some time. The Paole bill, Harris said, would cover the matter of citizens, but many members were of the opinion that there should be amendments, and the House went into committee of the whole, taking up the bill section by section.

Long began the amending by proposing that the commission should be citizens of the Territory and appointed by the President of the United States, and that the chairman should be a jurist of distinction, who was not a resident prior to July 7, 1898. Long said the Governor would be prejudiced, and the Senate would be the same. The amendments were promptly killed. Section 1 then passed.

Kupihua offered the amendment extending the scope of the inquiry to all persons who may present claims for arrest and imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, and Long moved to strike out the amounts of the claims, Kellinui moving to strike out section 2, which limits the inquiry to certain persons. When this was done, the committee rose and the House took a recess, after passing a resolution by Harris providing for the taking over of Dominis, Anapuni, College and Hastings streets from C. S. Desky.

STAMP TAX BILL PASSES.

The stamp tax bill was revived for a moment and Vida moved its passage, Kumalae opposing, he saying that the tax was one which rested on the rich and was a wise one. Harris showed that the returns were very small, and the capital kept out of the country great in amount. The bill was then passed by ayes 20, noes 8.

The measure providing for the organization of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was then killed with ayes 15, noes 14.

LICENSE BILL PUT THROUGH.

The Conference Committee on the liquor license bill reported in favor of the passage of the measure, the Senate agreeing to House amendments with the exception of minor points, which was adopted by the House.

On motion of Chillingworth all addresses were limited to five minutes for the rest of the session.

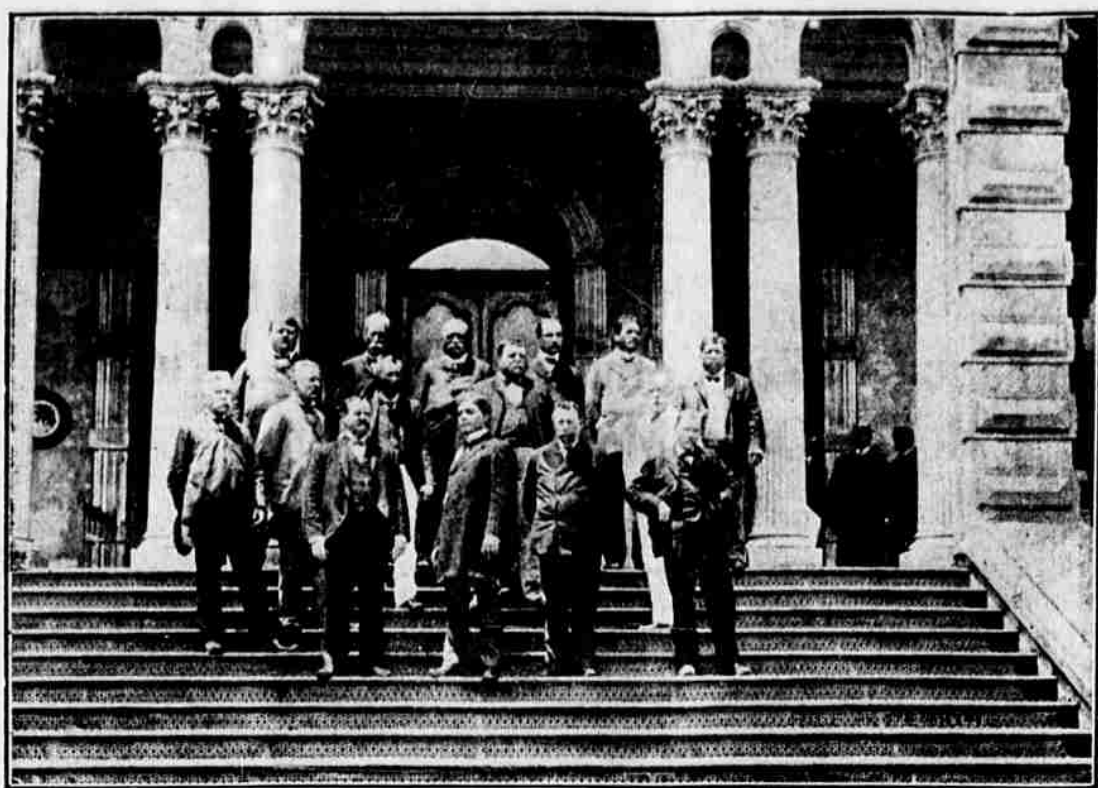
A resolution was then introduced by Kellinui, providing for the setting aside of \$5,000 of the funds of the House for the printing of the House Journal, there to be printed 300 copies, half in each language, to be distributed among the members. Harris wanted bids received. Meheula said that he had asked bids and the Star refused, the Gazette Company had not done so, nor had the Bulletin. The matter was closed.

MANY ACTS SIGNED.

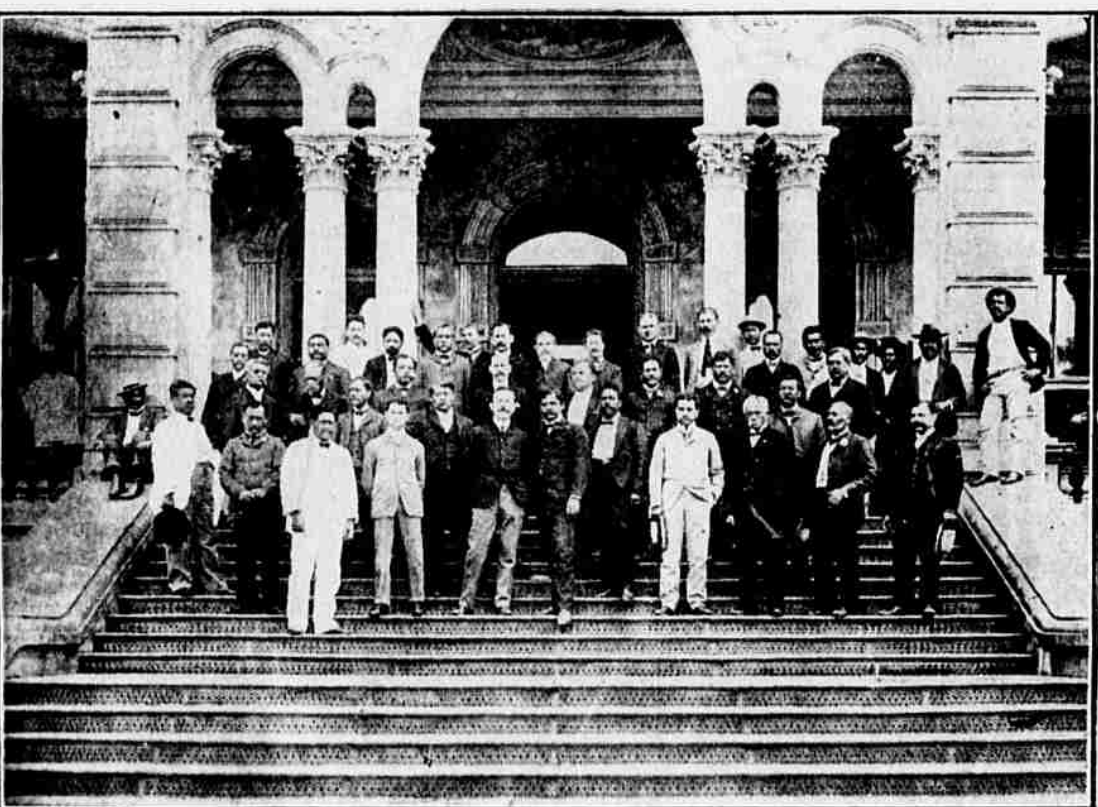
Secretary Carter announced that the Governor had signed acts 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

These are many of the Bar Association acts and the dentist bill, the loan act, the Kauai railway franchise, the Agricultural Department bill, for a commission to compile laws, for pub-

THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII



THE TERRITORIAL SENATE.



TERRITORIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Photos by Rice and Perkins.

THEY SAY THERE WAS NO BRIBERY IN LEGISLATURE

The Police Committee Reports That It Could Find No Foundation for Rumors.

lishing district court reports, the Hawaiian Electric bill, the fire claims bonds act, the pure food bill, the corporations act, the attachment and garnishment bills, relating to internal taxes.

The Senate announced the passage by it of House bills 184, 188, 78 and 79, and 167 with amendments in which the House concurred.

PAHOA WATER WORKS.

The House then took up the Pahoa waterworks plant purchase, and without any debate the bill passed, 25 ayes, 4 noes.

An act relating to exemption of personal property from attachment and sale was then killed by 11 ayes and 17 noes.

The bill repealing the act of 1895 to prevent action against officers for acts performed in repressing rebellion was then passed, 26 to 3. The act preventing the dispensing of liquors to inebriates or minors went through by 24 to 5. The act repealing and amending certain corporation laws passed by the same vote.

EVENING SESSION WORK.

The House began work after dinner with concurrence in the Senate amendments on the House bill permitting landlords to cancel leases to houses used for improper purposes.

The general railroad bill was called up and failed by 13 ayes to 15 noes. The measure for the regulation of foreign corporations was passed with only one dissenting vote. The Hilo department bill was next taken up, and passed unanimously, as was the Hilo High School bill. The act relating to nuisances, providing for the construction of balconies, went through with one opposing vote. The act regulating liquid explosives failed of passage by 13 ayes to 16 noes.

BANKING BILL GOES THROUGH.

The act granting enlarged powers to banks was then put on passage. Harris opposed the bill saying the banks could not be too closely guarded. Andrade defended the bill and Harris' motion to indefinitely postpone was lost and the bill passed, 18 to 11.

The act providing for the repeal of the Provisional Government measure governing inspection of fire arms was then passed. The act providing for a live stock quarantine was then passed, 25 to 1. The new hibiscus corpus measure, amending existing laws on the subject received every vote in its favor.

The personal tax law, permitting the garnishing of funds in the hands of any person for the payment of personal taxes was passed by 26 to 2. The

To Hon. F. W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii.

Sir: We, your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the article published in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., which said article is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A, having duly considered the same, beg leave to report, as follows, to wit:

First: We examined the following witnesses: F. L. Hoogs, E. H. F. Walters, Wm. Coelho and David Kahaula. They being so far as your committee could ascertain, the only parties able to give any testimony upon the matter under consideration, and no other parties requested to be heard, or indicated in any manner whatsoever a desire to appear before your committee. The examination, therefore, has been as exhaustive as your committee could make it; but nothing whatever has been brought out to show any foundation for the charges contained in the said newspaper article, as more fully appears from the transcript of the evidence, taken at said examination, and hereto annexed and marked Exhibit B.

Second: Your Committee find, that the said article was wantonly and maliciously published. The said newspaper in said publication showed an utter disregard for the feelings and reputation of the members of this House by recklessly attacking their integrity in such a way as to keep within the law of contempt, and beyond the reach of proceedings for criminal libel. While we would not abridge the liberty of the press, yet the publication under consideration is such a wanton abuse of the right of the press to criticize freely the conduct of public men discharging legislative duties as to suggest that the Organic Act should be amended in such a way as to bring such publications under the law of contempt.

Third: We, therefore, recommend the adoption by this House of the following resolution, namely:

Resolved: That the article appearing in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., was wantonly and maliciously published, being without any foundation whatsoever, and that the Manager of said paper, F. L. Hoogs, in making said publication, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a journalist or of one having the management of a daily newspaper, and is condemned therefor.

Resolved: That the Speaker request Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, our Delegate to Congress, to take under consideration the advisability of amending Section 25 of the Organic Act so to provide a punishment for publications of a character similar to the one aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. VIDA,
Chairman Committee on Police,
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,
A. FERNANDEZ,
W. P. HALL.

TIME AND MONEY. — Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

Authorized With Capital of \$25,000
by the Comptroller of
the Treasury.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The first application for a very long time from Hawaii for a new national bank in the territory has just been received by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved. It is an application to organize "The Lahaina National Bank, of Lahaina, Hawaii." The Comptroller promptly granted the authority for the financial undertaking which is to have a capital of \$25,000. The chief men in the bank will be C. D. Lufkin, of Wailuku, Maui; Mr. R. A. Wadsworth, W. T. Robinson, D. C. Lindsay, and C. Cooke.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Frank Sargeant, formerly the chief of the order of locomotive firemen, is completing his arrangements for a visit to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for constructing a new immigrant station. He expects to sail from San Francisco on April 30. Just what details Mr. Sargeant will work out while in Hawaii are not fully known, but it will not be surprising if he looks over the labor situation somewhat. Mr. Sargeant has the confidence of President Roosevelt to a marked degree and his word regarding Hawaii when he returns will have much weight at the White House.

MITCHELL ON ATHERTON.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was chairman of the subcommittee that visited Hawaii last summer, has been here most of the time since Congress adjourned. Yesterday he started for New York, where he will rest for some weeks. "I was grieved to read in the newspapers," said Senator Mitchell, "of the death of Mr. Atherton, in Honolulu. He was one of the most competent men I met in Honolulu and I had great confidence in him."

"Yes, we expect to accomplish some legislation for Hawaii at the next session of Congress," declared Senator Mitchell in answer to a question on that subject. "I have no definite ideas yet as to exactly what we shall try to accomplish. I am waiting first to see what the territorial legislature will do. Thus far they seem to have been cutting high jinks out there."

Senator Mitchell is still looking poorly as the result of his long illness during the past winter. He expects to recuperate during the summer and to be able to take up the work as to Hawaii vigorously. He says his illness had its beginning in the tremendous amount of work he put into the Hawaiian report last fall.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A few days ago the Interior Department asked the Treasury Department for information about the Attorney General's opinion regarding authority for transfer of public lands in Hawaii in compensation for the Bishop site, desired for a new postoffice building.

The opinion expressed at the Treasury Department, some time ago as I stated in a previous letter, was that the actual transfer would not be made till Congress has acted and authorized the construction of a public building at Honolulu but at the Interior Department some doubt is expressed on that point. If complete authority to transfer the property and put the government in actual possession of the Bishop site can be had the Interior Department may urge the completion of the transaction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Detailed expenses of Presidential trips, such as Mr. Roosevelt is now taking through the West, are never known entirely to the public. Railroad men, than whom there are no others more patriotic and more reverential for the office of President, are not given to talking much about such matters. In fact the authority for arrangements generally originates "up-stairs", as the phrase goes in railroading, not down stairs with the passenger and traffic managers. The word comes down from the President of the road or someone in his confidence.

A railroad man here, who has had to do with the fitting out of trips for Presidents, said today that he had heard many explanations of how the expenses for long railroad journeys of Presidents were met but none of these had ever been exactly correct. But it is nevertheless true that the presidential train passes over railroads free of charge and the officers of a road are generally glad to have it said that the President is travelling over it. Such trips mean more or less in the way of advertisement and then it frequently happens there is a great deal of politics and political advantage, benefits from which are probably more illusory than actual.

In enterprising country, like the far West, the passenger men of a railroad are pleased to have the President travel their way because they can prepare pictures of his special train and put it upon their folders or otherwise advertise the fact that the President liked their route. The freight officials also see advantages that are supposed to come to their department. But in any event all the departments of a great railroad are glad to know the President is travelling over their line. It is therefore a very safe proposition that in his 14,000 mile journey neither President Roosevelt nor any of his party will pay any railroad fare. Everywhere they will travel with his special train by the courtesy of railroad officials.

If the special train were to be paid for, it would cost somebody a pretty penny. It consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, two Pullman sleeping cars, dining car, and a private, or hotel car, for the use of the President. The average price paid for the use of a Pullman car is about \$40 a day and the five cars in the train would average not far from \$200 daily. It is the custom of the Pullman Company, to whom this special train belongs, to charge for a car from the time it leaves the depot till it returns. As the President will be absent from Washington 66 days the approximate price of the Pullman train would be \$13,200 but that does not include the price of feeding the people in his party, which would be a considerable item beyond the figures already quoted.

Then the item of pulling the special over the tracks of the different railroads is a big one. The average charge, if the train were paid for, would be about \$2 a train mile or for 14,000 miles about \$28,000. From this and the Pullman item above mentioned one has a total of \$41,200. Then there are numerous other items, which the average man would hardly think of but which will probably swell the actual expenses of the President's western trip for his special train to about \$66,000. In fact a man here, who has had considerable experience with railroading, said today that the expenses of the special train on the Western trip will be not far from \$1,000 a day.

THE HOTEL BILLS.

When the President's party leaves his train and stays at a hotel in a city it is usual for the citizens to pay all the hotel bills as the President generally goes as the guest of the city. For the last three or four administrations the immediate party of the President on his trips includes a personal friend or two, his secretary and his physician and also an assistant secretary, who spend much of their time in his hotel car with him. A porter generally remains at the

(Continued on page 6.)

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